

## Appendix B

# ACRONYMS/GLOSSARY OF ENVIRONMENTAL TERMS

BUREAU OF DESIGN AND ENVIRONMENT MANUAL

## Appendix B

# ACRONYMS/GLOSSARY OF ENVIRONMENTAL TERMS

Appendix B presents acronyms and a glossary of environmental terms that are commonly used in the application of environmental procedures.

### B-1 ACRONYMS

The evolution of environmental procedures has generated a considerable number of acronyms. These have been created for the names of many Federal and State agencies, laws, studies, terms, etc. The following identifies the more significant acronyms which have gained common usage:

1. AASHTO. American Association of State Highway and Transportation Officials
2. ACHP. Advisory Council on Historic Preservation
3. ADA. Americans with Disabilities Act
4. BDE. (IDOT) Bureau of Design and Environment
5. BMP. Best Management Practices
6. CAAA. Clean Air Act Amendments
7. CE. Categorical Exclusion
8. CERCLIS. Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Information System
9. CEQ. Council on Environmental Quality
10. CFR. Code of Federal Regulations
11. CWA. Clean Water Act
12. CZM. Coastal Zone Management
13. DEIS. Draft Environmental Impact Statement
14. DOI. (United States) Department of Interior

15. EA. Environmental Assessment
16. EIS. Environmental Impact Statement
17. EO. Executive Order
18. EPA. (United States) Environmental Protection Agency
19. ESA. (Federal) Endangered Species Act
20. FAA. Federal Aviation Administration
21. FEIS. Final Environmental Impact Statement
22. FEMA. Federal Emergency Management Agency
23. FHWA. Federal Highway Administration
24. FIFRA. Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act
25. FOIA. Freedom of Information Act
26. FONSI. Finding of No Significant Impact
27. FPPA. (Federal) Farmland Protection Policy Act
28. FRA. Federal Railroad Administration
29. FSA. (Federal) Farm Service Agency
30. FTA. Federal Transit Administration (Note: This was formerly the Urban Mass Transit Administration (UMTA))
31. FWCA. Fish and Wildlife Coordination Act
32. FWPCA. Federal Water Pollution Control Act
33. FWS. (United States) Fish and Wildlife Service
34. HABS/HAER. Historic American Building Survey/Historic American Engineering Record
35. HOV. High-Occupancy Vehicle
36. HUD. (United States Department of) Housing and Urban Development
37. IDNR. Illinois Department of Natural Resources
38. IDOA. Illinois Department of Agriculture
39. IDOT. Illinois Department of Transportation

- 40. IEPA. Illinois Environmental Protection Agency
- 41. IHPA. Illinois Historic Preservation Agency
- 42. INHS. Illinois Natural History Survey
- 43. INPC. Illinois Nature Preserves Commission
- 44. ISGS. Illinois State Geological Survey
- 45. ISTEA. Intermodal Surface Transportation and Efficiency Act (of 1991)
- 46. ISTHA. Illinois State Toll Highway Authority
- 47. ISWS. Illinois State Water Survey
- 48. LAWCON. Land and Water Conservation Fund (Act)
- 49. LUST. Leaking Underground Storage Tank
- 50. MOA. Memorandum of Agreement
- 51. MOU. Memorandum of Understanding
- 52. MPO. Metropolitan Planning Organization
- 53. MWRDGC. Metropolitan Water Reclamation District of Greater Chicago
- 54. NAAQS. National Ambient Air Quality Standards
- 55. NEPA. National Environmental Policy Act
- 56. NFIP. National Flood Insurance Program
- 57. NHPA. National Historic Preservation Act
- 58. NMFS. National Marine Fisheries Service
- 59. NPDES. National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System
- 60. NPS. National Park Service
- 61. NRCS. Natural Resources Conservation Service (Note: This was formerly the Soil Conservation Service (SCS))
- 62. NRHP. National Register of Historic Places
- 63. NWP. Nationwide (Section 404) Permit
- 64. OCZM. Office of Coastal Zone Management

- 65. OEPC. (DOI) Office of Environmental Policy and Compliance
- 66. OWR. Office of Water Resources (IDNR)
- 67. PE. Preliminary Engineering
- 68. PESA. Preliminary Environmental Site Assessment
- 69. PL. Public Law
- 70. PSI. Preliminary Site Investigation
- 71. RCRA. Resource Conservation and Recovery Act
- 72. REO. (DOI) Regional Environmental Officers
- 73. RMP. Risk Managed Project
- 74. ROD. Record of Decision
- 75. ROW. Right-of-Way
- 76. RPTA. Responsible Property Transfer Act
- 77. SAFETEA-LU. Safe, Accountable, Flexible, Efficient Transportation Equity Act: A Legacy for Users
- 78. SARA. Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act
- 79. SDWA. Safe Drinking Water Act
- 80. SEE. Social, Economic, and Environmental
- 81. SIP. State Implementation Plan
- 82. SIR. State Improvement Report
- 83. SHPO. State Historic Preservation Officer
- 84. STIP. State Transportation Improvement Program
- 85. SWA. Special Waste Assessment
- 86. 3-C. Continuing, Cooperative, and Comprehensive (Planning)
- 87. TEA-21. Transportation Equity Act for the 21<sup>st</sup> Century
- 88. TCM. Transportation Control Measure
- 89. TIP. Transportation Improvement Program

- 90. TSM. Transportation System Management
- 91. URAA. Uniform Relocation Assistance Act
- 92. USC. United States Code
- 93. USACOE. United States Army Corps of Engineers
- 94. USCG. United States Coast Guard
- 95. USDA. United States Department of Agriculture
- 96. USDOT. United States Department of Transportation
- 97. USFS. United States Forest Service
- 98. USGS. United States Geological Survey
- 99. UST. Underground Storage Tank

**B-2 DEFINITIONS**

The following presents definitions typically used for environmental procedures:

1. Action. For purposes of 23 CFR 771, a highway ... project proposed for FHWA... funding. It also includes activities such as joint and multiple-use permits, changes in access control, etc., which may or may not involve a commitment of Federal funds. For Federal floodplain regulations, “action” is any highway construction, reconstruction, rehabilitation, repair, or improvement undertaken for Federally funded/regulated projects. For purposes of Illinois Endangered Species Act regulations, construction, land management, or other activities that are authorized, funded, or performed in whole or in part by agencies of State and local governments and that will result in a change to the existing environmental conditions or may affect listed threatened or endangered species or their essential habitat or Natural Areas.
2. Action Area. (For purposes of Federal Endangered Species Act regulations.) All areas to be affected directly or indirectly by the proposed action and not merely the immediate area involved in the action.
3. Administration Action. The approval by FHWA or UMTA of the applicant’s request for Federal funds for construction. It also includes approval of activities such as joint and multiple-use permits, changes in access control, etc., which may or may not involve a commitment of Federal funds.
4. Adverse Impact. (For purposes of Illinois Endangered Species Act regulations.) A direct or indirect alteration of the physical or biological features or the air, land, or water which may affect the survival, reproduction, or recovery of a listed species or that may diminish the viability of a Natural Area.
5. Agency Action Report. A report submitted to the IDNR for a proposed action requiring consultation. The information required to be submitted shall be sufficient to determine the presence or absence of a threatened or endangered species or Natural Area in the vicinity of the proposed action.
6. Agricultural Land Conversion. (For purposes of Illinois Farmland Protection Act regulations.) The taking of land directly out of agricultural production or displacing it by another use and not returning it to production.
7. Agricultural Land or Farmland. (For purposes of Illinois Farmland Protection Act regulations.) All land in farms including cropland, hayland, pastureland, forestland, corrals, gardens, orchards, land used for farmsteads, buildings, barns, machinery sheds, adjacent yards or corrals, pens, waste lagoons, feedlots, farmstead or feedlot windbreaks, grain bins, lanes for farm residences and fields, field windbreaks, ponds, commercial feedlots, greenhouses, nurseries, broiler facilities, and farm landing strips.

8. Area of Potential Effects. (For purposes of the Section 106 historic preservation regulations.) The geographic area or areas within which an undertaking may cause changes in the character or use of historic properties, if any such properties exist.
9. Base Flood. The flood or tide having a 1-percent chance of being exceeded in any given year.
10. Base Floodplain. The area subject to flooding by the base flood.
11. Biological Assessment. Information on listed and proposed species and designated and proposed critical habitat that may be present in the action area and the evaluation of potential effects of the action on such species and habitat.
12. Biological Opinion (Federal). The document that states the opinion of the US Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) on whether or not an action is likely to jeopardize the continued existence of listed species or result in the destruction or adverse modification of critical habitat. (Illinois). The component of the Detailed Action Report prepared by the IDNR when a valid record of an occurrence for a threatened or endangered species or Natural Area exists within the vicinity of a proposed action. This opinion will conclude whether the action will jeopardize the listed species present, destroy or adversely modify their essential habitat, or adversely modify a Natural Area.
13. Categorical Exclusion (CE). (For purposes of 40 CFR 1500, *CEQ Regulations*.) A category of actions which do not individually or cumulatively have a significant effect on the human environment for which, therefore, neither an environmental assessment nor an environmental impact statement is required.
14. Class of Action. In Federal environmental parlance, the categorization of the significance of the environmental impact of a proposed action and the corresponding level of environmental documentation required.
15. Conference. (For purposes of Federal Endangered Species Act regulations.) A process involving coordination with USFWS for actions likely to jeopardize the continued existence of proposed species or result in the destruction or adverse modification of proposed critical habitat.
16. Cooperating Agency. Any Federal agency other than a lead agency which has jurisdiction by law or special expertise with respect to any environmental impact involved in a proposal (or a reasonable alternative) for legislation or other major Federal action significantly affecting the quality of the human environment. A State or local agency of similar qualifications may, by agreement with the lead agency, become a cooperating agency.
17. Council. (For purposes of the Section 106 historic preservation regulations.) The Advisory Council on Historic Preservation or a Council member or employee designated to act for the Council.



18. Critical Habitat. An area designated by USFWS as critical habitat.
19. Cumulative Effects. (For purposes of Illinois Endangered Species Act regulations.) Direct and indirect effects of a proposed action(s) together with the identifiable effects of actions that are interrelated or interdependent with the action. Indirect effects are those that are caused by the action but are later in time or farther in distance. Interrelated actions are those that are a part of a larger action. Interdependent actions are those that have independent utility apart from the action.
20. Cumulative Impact. (For purposes of 40 CFR 1500 *CEQ Regulations*.) The impact on the environment which results from the incremental impact of the action when added to other past, present, and reasonably foreseeable future actions regardless of what agency (Federal or non-Federal) or person undertakes such other actions. Cumulative impacts can result from individually minor but collectively significant actions taking place over a period of time.
21. Destruction or Adverse Modification. (For purposes of Federal Endangered Species Act regulations.) A direct or indirect alteration that appreciably diminishes the value of critical habitat for both the survival and recovery of listed species. Such alterations include, but are not limited to, alterations adversely modifying any of those physical or biological features that were the basis for determining the habitat to be critical.
22. Detailed Action Report. A written report that is prepared by an agency when a threatened or endangered species or Natural Area has been identified within the vicinity of a proposed action. This report shall contain sufficient information to make a judgment regarding the potential adverse impacts to a listed species or its essential habitat or a Natural Area.
23. Effects. (For purposes of 40 CFR 1500, *CEQ Regulations*.) Effects include:
  - a. Direct effects, which are caused by the action and occur at the same time and place.
  - b. Indirect effects, which are caused by the action and are later in time or farther removed in distance, but are still reasonably foreseeable. Indirect effects may include growth inducing effects and other effects related to induced changes in the pattern of land use, population density or growth rate, and related effects on air and water and other natural systems, including ecosystems.
24. Encroachment. An action within the limits of the base floodplain.
25. Environmental Assessment (EA). A concise public document for which a Federal agency is responsible that serves to briefly provide sufficient evidence and analysis for determining whether to prepare an environmental impact statement or a finding of no significant impact.

26. Environmental Documentation. Refers to environmental reports (e.g., EIS, EA) and the environmental information contained in Phase I Engineering Reports.
27. Environmental Impact Statement (EIS). A detailed written statement, prepared for major Federal actions significantly affecting the quality of the human environment, which discusses the environmental impact of the proposed action; any adverse environmental effects which cannot be avoided should the proposal be implemented; alternatives to the proposed action; the relationship between local short-term uses of man's environment and the maintenance and enhancement of long-term productivity; and any irreversible and irretrievable commitments of resources which would be involved in the proposed action should it be implemented.
28. Environmental Report. Refers specifically to an EIS or an EA.
29. Environmental Studies. The investigations of potential environmental impacts to determine the environmental process to be followed and to assist in the preparation of the environmental document.
30. Essential Habitat. The physical and biological environment that is required to maintain viable populations of a listed species to ensure the survival and recovery of that species.
31. Federally Funded/Regulated. Refers to the involvement of Federal funds and/or jurisdictional authority by any Federal agency for a proposed action.
32. Finding of No Significant Impact (FONSI). A document by a Federal agency briefly presenting the reasons why an action, not otherwise excluded, will not have a significant impact on the human environment and for which an environmental impact statement therefore will not be prepared.
33. Formal Consultation. (For purposes of Federal Endangered Species Act regulations.) A process between USFWS and the Federal agency responsible for a proposed action that commences with the Federal agency's written request for consultation and concludes with USFWS' issuance of a biological opinion.
34. Historic Property. (For purposes of the Section 106 historic preservation regulations.) Any prehistoric or historic district, site, building, structure, or object included in or eligible for inclusion in the National Register. This term includes artifacts, records, and remains that are related to and located within such properties. The term "eligible for inclusion in the National Register" includes both properties formally determined as such by the Secretary of the Interior and all other properties that meet National Register listing criteria.
35. Historic Significance. For purposes of Section 4(f), based on whether or not a historic site is included on or eligible for inclusion on the National Register of Historic Places (National Register).

36. Indian Tribe. The governing body of any Indian tribe, band, nation, or other group that is recognized as an Indian tribe by the Secretary of the Interior and for which the United States holds land in trust or restricted status for that entity or its members.
37. Interdisciplinary. Combining or involving various academic disciplines to ensure the integrated use of the natural and social sciences and the environmental design arts.
38. Interested Person. (For purposes of the Section 106 historic preservation regulations.) Those organizations and individuals that are concerned with the effects of an undertaking on historic properties.
39. Jeopardize. (For purposes of Illinois Endangered Species Act regulations.) To engage in an action which would reduce the likelihood of the survival or recovery of a listed species or would result in the destruction or adverse modification of the essential habitat of such a species or which would result in the destruction or adverse modification of a Natural Area.
40. Jeopardize the Continued Existence of. (For purposes of Federal Endangered Species Act regulations.) To engage in an action that reasonably would be expected, directly or indirectly, to reduce appreciably the likelihood of both the survival and recovery of a listed species in the wild by reducing the reproduction, numbers, or distribution of that species.
41. Land Class. One of eight classes of land in the Land Capability Classification System (Handbook 210, issued September 1961, and approved for reprinting January, 1973) as developed by the Natural Resources Conservation Service, United States Department of Agriculture. Incorporation by reference does not include any future editions or amendments. The land capability classification shows, in a general way, the suitability of soils for most kinds of field crops. The soils are grouped according to their limitations for field crops, the risk of damage to the soil if they are used for crops, and the way they respond to management.
42. Lead Agency. The agency or agencies preparing or having assumed primary responsibility for preparing the environmental document.
43. Listed Species (Federal). Any species of fish, wildlife, or plant which has been determined to be endangered or threatened pursuant to the Federal Endangered Species Act.
44. Listed Species (State). Any species of plant or animal which has been listed as threatened or endangered by the Illinois Endangered Species Protection Board or the USFWS.
45. Local Government. A city, county, parish, township, municipality, borough, or other general purpose political subdivision of a State.

46. Maintenance Area. Any geographic region of the United States previously designated nonattainment pursuant to the Clean Air Act Amendments of 1990 and subsequently redesignated to attainment, subject to the requirement to develop a maintenance plan under Section 175A of the Clean Air Act, as amended.
47. Major Construction Activity. (For purposes of Federal Endangered Species Act regulations.) A construction project (or other undertaking having similar physical impacts) which is a major Federal action significantly affecting the quality of the human environment as referred to in the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA).
48. May. A permissive condition allowing individual judgment and discretion in the evaluation and decision-making. If the term is used in specifying a procedure, that procedure is optional.
49. Mitigation. Mitigation includes:
- a. Avoiding the impact altogether by not taking a certain action or parts of an action.
  - b. Minimizing impacts by limiting the degree or magnitude of the action and its implementation.
  - c. Rectifying the impact of repairing, rehabilitating, or restoring the affected environment.
  - d. Reducing or eliminating the impact over time by preservation and maintenance operations during the life of the action.
  - e. Compensating for the impact by replacing or providing substitute resources or environments.
50. Mitigation Measures. Activities identified in the environmental process intended to lessen the severity of any unavoidable environmental impacts precipitated by the proposed action.
51. Modern Soil Survey. A document published after 1965 by NRCS containing a description of a county's soils, maps showing their distribution, and discussions concerning their behavior and adaptability.
52. National Historic Landmark. A historic property that the Secretary of the Interior has designated as a National Historic Landmark.
53. National Register. (For purposes of the Section 106 historic preservation regulations.) The National Register of Historic Places maintained by the Secretary of the Interior.
54. National Register Criteria. (For purposes of the Section 106 historic preservation regulations.) The criteria established by the Secretary of the Interior for use in evaluating the eligibility of properties for the National Register.

55. Natural Area. Any area of land in public or private ownership which is registered under the Illinois Natural Areas Preservation Act 525 ILCS 30 or is identified in the Illinois Natural Areas Inventory.
56. Natural and Beneficial Floodplain Values. These include but are not limited to fish, wildlife, plants, open space, natural beauty, scientific study, outdoor recreation, agriculture, aquaculture, forestry, natural moderation of floods, water quality maintenance, and groundwater recharge.
57. NEPA Process. The process for complying with the intent of NEPA to make environmental information available to decision makers at the appropriate time and to help public officials make decisions that are based on the understanding of environmental consequences and take actions that protect, restore, and enhance the environment.
58. Nonattainment Area. Any geographic region of the United States which has been designated as nonattainment under Section 107 of the Clean Air Act for any pollutant for which a national ambient air quality standard exists.
59. Notice of Intent. A notice that an Environmental Impact Statement will be prepared and considered.
60. Participating Agency. A Federal, State, Tribal, regional or local government agency that accepts an invitation to be involved in the NEPA process for a proposed transportation project. The roles and responsibilities of participating agencies include, but are not limited to:
- a. Participating in the NEPA process starting at the earliest possible time, especially with regard to the development of the purpose and need statement, range of alternatives, methodologies and level of detail for the analysis of alternatives.
  - b. Identifying, as early as practicable, any issues of concern regarding the project's potential environmental or socioeconomic impacts. Participating agencies also may participate in the issue resolution process.
  - c. Providing meaningful and timely input on unresolved issues.
  - d. Participating in the scoping process.
61. Policy. For purpose of Part III of the *BDE Manual*, this is a general statement describing the official posture of IDOT on a particular matter.
62. Practicable. For purpose of the Federal floodplain regulations, means capable of being done within reasonable natural, social, or economic constraints.

63. Preserve. For purposes of the Federal floodplain regulations, to avoid modification to the functions of the natural floodplain environment or to maintain it as closely as practical in its natural state.
64. Programmatic Section 4(f) Evaluation and Approval. An evaluation and approval addressing a specific category of actions involving use of Section 4(f) land.
65. Proposed Critical Habitat. (For purposes of Federal Endangered Species Act regulations.) Habitat proposed in the Federal Register to be designated or revised as critical habitat for any listed or proposed species.
66. Proposed Species. (For purposes of Federal Endangered Species Act regulations.) Any species of fish, wildlife, or plant that is proposed to be listed under Section 4 of the Federal Endangered Species Act.
67. Reasonably Foreseeable. Deemed likely to occur in the future based on the best available planning information for the project area (such as formal planning documents, information from community officials, or local land-use/zoning/permitting processes).
68. Record of Decision (ROD). A FHWA document, prepared after the publication of the Final EIS, which a) presents the basis for the decision (i.e., the selected alternative), b) summarizes any mitigation measures that will be incorporated into the project, and c) documents any required Section 4(f) approval.
69. Regulatory Floodway. The floodplain area that is reserved in an open manner by Federal, State, or local requirements (i.e., unconfined or unobstructed either horizontally or vertically) to provide for the discharge of the base flood so that the cumulative increase in water surface elevation is no more than a designated amount (not to exceed 1 ft (300 mm)) as established by the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) for Administering the National Flood Insurance Program.
70. Restore. For purposes of the Federal floodplain regulations, to reestablish a setting or environment in which the functions of the natural and beneficial floodplain values adversely impacted by the highway agency action can again operate.
71. Risk. For purpose of the Federal floodplain regulations, the consequences associated with the probability of flooding attributable to an encroachment. It includes the potential for property loss and hazard to life during the service life of the highway.
72. Scoping. An early and open process for determining the scope of issues to be addressed in Environmental Impact Statements or Environmental Assessments and for identifying potentially significant issues related to the proposed action. Scoping is intended to focus the study effort on issues that are significant and avoid the collection of needless detailed information on insignificant issues.

73. Section 4(f) Approval. A finding that there is no feasible and prudent alternative to use of Section 4(f) land and that all possible planning to minimize harm to Section 4(f) land is included in the proposed action.
74. Section 4(f) Evaluation. Documentation of the involvement a project would have with Section 4(f) land, addressing alternatives to use of such land and measures to minimize any harm that would result from such use.
75. Section 4(f) Land. Land protected under 49 USC 303 (Section 4(f) of the USDOT Act of 1966); i.e., any significant publicly owned park, recreational area, or wildlife and waterfowl refuge or a historic site of national, State, or local significance. Significance is determined by the Federal, State, or local officials having jurisdiction over the park, recreational area, refuge or site. The term "historic site" includes both historic and prehistoric archaeological sites determined important for preservation in place.
76. Section 6(f) Lands. Lands which had Land and Water Conservation (LAWCON) funds involved in their purchase or development.
77. Shall, must. A mandatory condition. Users are obligated to adhere to the recommendations and applications presented in this context or to perform the evaluation indicated. If these terms are used in specifying a procedure, that procedure is mandatory.
78. Should. An advisory condition. Users are strongly encouraged to follow the criteria and guidance presented in this context. If these terms are used in specifying procedures, that procedure is recommended. Deviations from the specified procedure should be justified.
79. Significantly. Significantly as used in NEPA requires considerations of both context and intensity:
- a. Context. This means that the significance of an action must be analyzed in several contexts such as society as a whole (human, national), the affected region, the affected interests, and the locality. Significance varies with the setting of the proposed action. For instance, in the case of a site-specific action, significance would usually depend upon the effects in the locale rather than in the world as a whole. Both short- and long-term effects are relevant.
  - b. Intensity. This refers to the severity of impact. Responsible officials must bear in mind that more than one agency may make decisions about partial aspects of a major action. The following should be considered in evaluating intensity:
    - Impacts that may be both beneficial and adverse. A significant effect may exist even if the Federal agency believes that on balance the effect will be beneficial.
    - The degree to which the proposed action affects public health or safety.

- Unique characteristics of the geographic area such as proximity to historic or cultural resources, park lands, prime farmlands, wetlands, wild and scenic rivers, or ecologically critical areas.
- The degree to which the effects on the quality of the human environment are likely to be highly controversial.
- The degree to which the possible effects on the human environment are highly uncertain or involve unique or unknown risks.
- The degree to which the action may establish a precedent for future actions with significant effects or represents a decision in principle about a future consideration .
- Whether the action is related to other actions with individually insignificant but cumulatively significant impacts. Significance exists if it is reasonable to anticipate a cumulatively significant impact on the environment. Significance cannot be avoided by terming an action temporary or by breaking it down into small component parts.
- The degree to which the action may adversely affect districts, sites, highways, structures, or objects listed in or eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places or may cause loss or destruction of significant scientific, cultural, or historical resources.
- The degree to which the action may adversely affect an endangered or threatened species or its habitat that has been determined to be critical under the Endangered Species Act of 1973.
- Whether the action threatens a violation of Federal, State, or local law or requirements imposed for the protection of the environment.

80. Significant Encroachment. A highway encroachment and any direct support of likely base floodplain development that would involve one or more of the following construction- or flood-related impacts:

- a significant potential for interruption or termination of a transportation facility which is needed for emergency vehicles or provides a community's only evacuation route,
- a significant risk, or
- a significant adverse impact on natural and beneficial floodplain values.

81. Site. For purposes of Federal Farmland Protection Policy Act regulations, the location(s) that would be converted by the proposed action(s).



82. State Historic Preservation Officer. The official appointed or designated pursuant to Section 101(b)(1) of the National Historic Preservation Act to administer the State historic preservation program or a representative designated to act for the State Historic Preservation Officer. The State Historic Preservation Officer for Illinois is the Director of the State Historic Preservation Agency.
83. Supplemental Environmental Impact Statement (SEIS). A detailed written statement on changes in the proposed action and/or on the identification and analysis of new circumstances or information not addressed in the Draft or Final EIS, which would introduce new or changed environmental effects of significance on the quality of the human environment.
84. Support Base Floodplain Development. To encourage, allow, serve, or otherwise facilitate additional base floodplain development. Direct support results from an encroachment, while indirect support results from an action out of the base flood plain.
85. Tiering. Covering broad or more general matters in one EIS with a subsequent EIS (or EIS's) addressing narrower, more specific matters. The subsequent EIS(s) would incorporate by reference the general discussions and would concentrate solely on the issues specific to the latter. Tiering usually is applied to broad program or system EIS's and subsequent project-specific EIS's. It is intended to be an aid in focusing on issues which are ready for decision and excluding issues already decided or not yet ready.
86. Type I Project. (For purposes of the FHWA noise regulations.) A proposed highway project for the construction of a highway on new location or the physical alteration of an existing highway which significantly changes either the horizontal or vertical alignment or increases the number of through traffic lanes.
87. Type II Project. (For purposes of the FHWA noise regulation.) A proposed highway project for noise abatement on an existing highway.
88. Undertaking. (For purposes of the Section 106 historic preservation regulations.) Any project, activity, or program that can result in changes in the character or use of historic properties, if any such historic properties are located in the area of potential effects. The project, activity, or program must be under the direct or indirect jurisdiction of a Federal agency or licensed or assisted by a Federal agency. Undertakings include new and continuing projects, activities, or programs and any of their elements not previously considered under Section 106.
89. Undeveloped Lands. (For purposes of noise analyses.) Those tracts of land or portions thereof which do not contain improvements or activities devoted to frequent human habitation or use (including low-density recreational use) and for which no such improvements or activities are planned or programmed.
90. Use. For Section 4(f), use occurs (1) when land from a Section 4(f) site is acquired for a transportation project, (2) when there is an occupancy of land that is adverse in terms of

the preservationist purposes of Section 4(f), or (3) when the proximity impacts of a transportation project on a Section 4(f) site, without acquisition of land, are so great that the purposes for which the Section 4(f) site exists are substantially “impaired” (normally referred to as a “constructive use”).

91. Vicinity. (For purposes of the State Endangered Species Protection Act regulations.) The area surrounding the action, as determined by the life history requirements of the species of concern or proximity to a Natural Area.
92. Wetlands (Federal). Those areas inundated or saturated by surface or ground water at a frequency and duration sufficient to support, and that under normal circumstances do support, a prevalence of vegetation typically adapted for life in saturated soil conditions. Wetlands generally include swamps, marshes, bogs, and similar areas.
93. Wetlands (Illinois). Means land that has a predominance of hydric soils (soils which are usually wet and where there is little or no free oxygen) and that is inundated or saturated by surface or groundwater at a frequency and duration sufficient to support, and that under normal circumstances does support, a prevalence of hydrophytic vegetation (plants typically found in wet habitats) typically adapted for life in saturated soil conditions. Areas which are restored or created as the result of mitigation or planned construction projects and which function as a wetland are included within this definition even when all three wetland parameters are not present.